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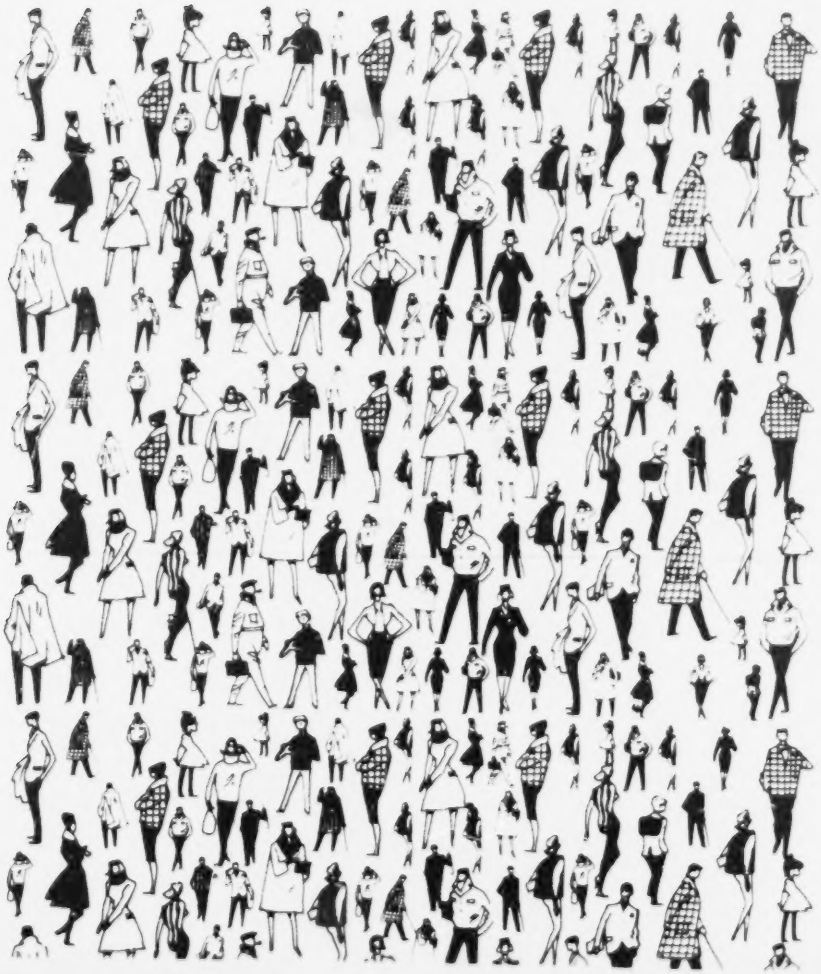
LABOR FORCE INFORMATION ABOUT YOUTH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



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NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

ABOUT YOUTH

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Prepared by Economic Analysis
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1. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The youth population aged 16 to 21 in New Hampshire will grow at a slower rate than the older population. The level of the youth labor force will fall in spite of a projected increase in their labor force participation rates.

The 1980 youth unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 1.4 times the overall unemployment rate (6.8 vs. 4.8), but was less than half the national rate (6.8 vs. 15.2). From 1970 to 1980 the unemployment rate for youth in New Hampshire decreased (7.9 percent to 6.8 percent) while for youth in the United States the rate increased (10.0 percent to 15.2 percent).

The more favorable employment picture in New Hampshire for youth may be attributed to several factors. First, the urban problem (high unemployment for youth minorities) that exists in other metropolitan areas is not a significant factor in New Hampshire. New Hampshire has a much smaller portion of the population designated as minority compared to the United States (one percent vs. 17 percent). Secondly, there are greater opportunities for youth in manufacturing in New Hampshire compared to the United States where wages are relatively low enough so management is more willing to hire and train youth. Thirdly, the fast growing trade and service industries, in particular jobs for youth in the summer and winter tourist business provide job opportunities for youth in New Hampshire because entry level jobs require little or no experience. Finally, the work ethic is high in New Hampshire.

A great majority of the 16 and 17 year old youth are employed in the wholesale and retail trade industry. Many do not have the opportunity to obtain employment in manufacturing because some jobs are considered hazardous. Youth are covered under the Child Labor Provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act that lists guidelines on what occupations are considered too hazardous for youth (see Table 24 for the list of hazardous occupations). As employed youth leave school, gain work experience and develop skills, their distribution among industries tend to resemble the industrial distribution for all employed in New Hampshire.

Many social problems such as crime, drug abuse and long-term economic hardship are side effects of high youth unemployment.

Some possible solutions to the high youth unemployment problem are (1) A "subminimum wage" for youth (2) A bonus or tax credit to firms that hire disadvantaged young people and (3) Increased federal support for youth programs which provide jobs and training.

2. Area Manpower Profile (Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

The State of New Hampshire is one of six New England states located in the northeastern part of the country. The following table shows that the resident population for New Hampshire was projected to be 904,000, July 1, 1980. This represents a 22.5 percent increase from 1970 and is more that twice the national change of 9.3 percent.

Population

(In thousands)

Area	April 1, 1970	July 1, 1977	July 1, 1980	Percent Change 1970-1980
United States	203,305	216,332	222,307	9.3
New Hampshire	738	849	904	22.5

SOURCE: 1. Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 891 U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

2. Annual Planning Information Report Fiscal Year 1980, 1981.

The civilan labor force in New Hampshire during 1980 averaged 457,000 and is expected to reach 475,500 in 1981. There has been a significant increase of youth (16-21) entering the labor force since 1970. In 1980, there were 76,984 youth (16-21) in the New Hampshire civilian labor force or 16.8 percent, while in 1970, youth (16-21) made up only 13.1 percent of New Hampshire's civilian labor force.

The most important manufacturing industries in New Hampshire by size of wage and salary employment at the end of the fiscal year September 1980, are in rank order: machinery excluding electrical (22,750), electrical products (19,700), other nondurables (10,050), leather products (9,550), other durables (8,250), fabricated metal products (7,400), paper and allied products (6,300) and printing and publishing (6,300). These industries account for 78 percent of the employment in the manufacturing division. The non-manufacturing sector is led by trade (87,650), services (75,900), government (60,000) and construction (19,850).

Personal Income for the United States
and New England for 1977, 1978 and 1979
*Total Personal Income

Area	Millions of Dollars			Percent Change 1977-1979
	1977	1978	1979	
United States	$1,523,861	$1,713,894	$1,930,742	26.7
New England	87,660	97,602	109,504	24.9
Connecticut	24,994	27,961	31,553	26.2
Maine	6,234	6,917	7,722	23.9
Massachusetts	41,603	45,894	51,303	23.3
New Hampshire	5,650	6,502	7,407	31.1
Rhode Island	6,365	7,109	7,906	24.2
Vermont	2,813	3,218	3,613	28.4

* Residency adjusted

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce/Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, August 1980 Volume 60, Number 8.

Another indication of rapid economic growth in New Hampshire is noticeable from estimates of total personal income. Though ranked fifth in New England in total personal income for 1979, the table above shows that New Hampshire had the highest percentage increase, 31.1 percent from 1977 to 1979. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New England had much lower percentage increases of 23.3, 26.2 and 24.9 respectively.

Per Capita Personal Income
for the United States and New England
for 1977, 1978 and 1979

Area	Per Capita Personal Income*			Percent Change 1978-1979
	Dollars			
	1977	1978	1979	
United States	7,043	7,854	8,773	11.7
New England	7,163	7,956	8,910	12.0
Connecticut	8,044	8,973	10,129	12.9
Maine	5,748	6,334	7,039	11.1
Massachusetts	7,201	7,952	8,893	11.8
New Hampshire	6,646	7,483	8,351	11.6
Rhode Island	6,790	7,628	8,510	11.6
Vermont	5,837	6,609	7,329	10.9

* Residency adjusted

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce/Bureau of Economic Analysis; Survey of Current Business, August 1980, Volume 60, Number 8

Per capita personal income also indicates a return to a stronger economy. Though ranking fourth in the New England states, New Hampshire had an 11.6 percent increase from 1978 to 1979 which is slightly lower than the United States increase. Maine and Vermont had lower percentage increases of 11.1 and 10.9 respectively while Rhode Island tied with New Hampshire. The increase is attributed to New Hampshire's attractive business climate and recreational environment that have attracted people from out-of-state to live and work in New Hampshire. The outlook is for continued economic growth in New Hampshire.

Percentage Change of Income by Major Industry
in the United States and New England
from 1978 to 1979

Area	Labor and Proprietors' Income of Persons Engaged in Production					1/Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	Trans., Comm.,& Public Util.	Ser-vices	State & Local Gov.
	Total	Farm	Constr.	Mfg.	Trade				
United States	11.7	16.9	14.4	11.4	11.3	12.6	13.5	12.9	7.5
New England	11.7	9.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	16.2	10.7	12.5	7.4
Connecticut	12.5	-14.3	11.5	13.9	12.7	15.5	13.9	12.3	7.1
Maine	12.0	77.4	1.7	13.3	9.3	11.5	11.8	12.9	5.4
Massachusetts	11.1	-20.2	12.5	9.8	12.3	18.2	8.5	12.7	8.3
New Hampshire	14.0	-27.9	15.2	17.7	11.7	15.8	13.2	13.3	9.0
Rhode Island	9.7	-7.9	13.6	9.3	8.9	11.2	12.2	12.1	3.9
Vermont	11.2	-3.8	10.5	15.9	12.1	10.7	12.2	9.9	5.7

Note: Data based on place of work.

1/ Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income, and includes a capital consumption adjustment for nonfarm proprietors.

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, April 1980, Volume 60, Number 4.

The table above shows that total labor and proprietor's income of those employed in manufacturing in New Hampshire increased by 17.7 percent from 1978 to 1979, the largest percentage increase among the manufacturing division of the six New England States and higher than the United States. This is also the case for construction, services and state and local government which posted gains of 15.2 percent, 13.3 percent and 9.0 percent respectively. In finance, insurance and real estate, New Hampshire with a 15.8 percent increase ranked second in the six New England States but was higher than the nation. Farm income decreased by 27.9 percent from 1978 to 1979 which contrasted sharply with a 16.9 percent increase for the nation and a 77.4 percent increase for Maine.

3. Population Trends (Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4)

The youth population (16 to 21) in New Hampshire increased from 78,576 in 1970 to 99,060 in 1980, a 26.1 percent increase compared to a 23.1 percent increase for the Nation during the decade.

Youth Population (16-21) in New Hampshire
in 1970 and 1980 by Sex with Percent Change

Sex	1970	1980	Percent Change
Total	78,576	99,060	26.1
Male	39,505	49,893	26.3
Female	39,070	49,167	25.8

SOURCE: Annual Planning Report: New Hampshire, Fiscal Year 1980

In New Hampshire, the percentage of youth to the total population increased from 10.7 percent in 1970 to 11.0 percent in 1980 or 0.3 percentage point, while the percentage of youth to total population in the nation had a larger increase (from 10.0 percent in 1970 to 11.3 percent in 1980).

All ten counties showed increases in 16-21 year olds in the decade 1970-1980. Carroll County (the smallest county in size of population) had the largest percent increase (44.7 percent) among the 16-21 year olds, while Coos County and Rockingham County added 5,079 and 4,934 16-21 year olds respectively. In absolute numbers they had the largest absolute growth in number. (see Table 3). In general, the figures show that the southern region of New Hampshire is experiencing greater changes in youth and total population due to the region's greater economic/ employment potential.

4. Employment Trends

Employment by Industry (Tables 4, 5, 5a and 9)

In 1970, 40,280 youth between the ages of 16 and 21 were in the labor force in New Hampshire. By 1980, this figure climbed to 76,984, a 91 percent increase. This increase in the youth labor force is a consequence of greater youth interest in work to satisfy personal needs and wants. The high cost of higher education is a significant factor in the increase in youth participation rates to meet current and

future school expenses. However, the age composition of the composition of the population and, thus of the labor force is expected to change significantly during the next 15 years due to reduced birth rates in the 1970's and the baby boom of the 1950's. Although women will continue to contribute significantly to labor force growth, fewer youth entrants into the labor force will result in a labor force which will be made up of older and more experienced workers[1] (see Table 9).

Because of their preference for part-time work due to school attendance over one-half of the employed 16-17 year olds in New Hampshire in 1970 were employed in the wholesale and retail trade industries (Tables 5 and 5a). Most of the 16-17 year old females were concentrated in food stores and eating and drinking places.

Percentagewise there were almost twice as many 16-17 year old females in the service industries as males (30.1 percent vs. 15.5 percent) however the reverse was true for manufacturing (11.2 percent vs. percent vs. 21.1 percent).

As employed youth leave school, gain work experience and develop skills, their distribution among industries tend to resemble the industrial distribution for all employed in New Hampshire. In particular, during 1970 those males employed in the trade industries fell from 50.8 percent of all 16-17 year olds to 20.8 percent of all 20-24 year olds. Those employed in manufacturing rose from 21.1 percent to 34.9 percent. Also, as males grew older, they were more likely to be employed in construction and mining, transportation, communication and utilities and less likely to be employed in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries and services.

Females reflected a similar pattern. As they grew older, the proportion working in wholesale and retail trade dropped from 51.2 percent to 17.0 percent and in manufacturing increased from 11.2 percent to 28.9 percent. Also, females would be more likely, as they grew older to be employed in transportation, communication and utilities, finance, insurance and real estate, and government.

1. Monthly Labor Review U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics December 1980.

Employment by Occupation (tables 6, 6a and 13)

Until the 1980 Census reports become available in 1981 and 1982, the most up to date information of the youth occupational structure in New Hampshire is from the 1970 Census. The table below shows that most of the employed 16 to 17 year old youth in New Hampshire were concentrated in the service work occupations. In particular, 25 percent of the employed males and 43 percent of the employed females were service workers, mostly in food service. Compared with total New Hampshire employment in the service work occupations, males accounted for 8.3 percent while females accounted for 18.1 percent.

Occupation of Employed Males and Females
Total and Youth in New Hampshire
Percent Distribution - 1970

Occupations	Males		Females	
	Total	16-17	Total	16-17
Prof., tech., & mgr.	26.4	2.0	18.8	2.8
Clerical	6.3	8.1	28.7	24.7
Sales	6.0	6.7	6.2	15.3
Craftsmen & kindred	24.4	6.4	2.4	1.1
Operatives inc. trans.	20.6	21.8	24.4	9.7
Laborers, inc. farmers and kindred	8.0	29.6	1.6	3.0
Service workers	8.3	25.4	18.1	43.4

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population - 1970

Fifty-one percent of the male youth were laborers and/or operatives while female youth were employed in the more traditional clerical (24.7 percent) and sales (15.3 percent) positions.

Estimates of youth employment in New Hampshire for nonagricultural employment are not available at this time but the following table exhibits total estimated nonagricultural employment for 1972 and 1980, together with numerical and percentage changes.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Annual Averages)

New Hampshire 1972 to 1980

(1972 SIC codes)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT		CHANGE 1972 - 1980	
	1980	1972	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total nonagricultural wage & salary empl.	389,000	281,550	107,450	38.2
Manufacturing	116,800	90,750	26,050	28.7
Durable goods	74,100	45,950	28,150	61.3
Lumber & wood prods.	4,700	5,050	-350	-6.9
Furniture & fixtures	1,900	1,800	100	5.6
Stone & clay prods.	3,000	2,200	800	36.4
Primary metal prods.	3,900	2,550	1,350	52.9
Fabric. metal prods.	7,500	4,400	3,100	70.5
Machinery (ex. elec.)	23,050	10,250	12,800	124.9
Electrical prods.	19,750	13,200	6,550	49.6
Miscellaneous goods	2,000	1,450	550	37.9
Other durable goods	8,300	5,050	3,250	64.4
Nondurable goods	42,700	44,800	-2,100	-4.7
Food & kind. Prods.	3,050	3,000	50	1.7
Textile mill prods.	4,500	7,100	-2,600	-36.6
Apparel	2,750	2,600	150	5.8
Paper & allied pr.	6,350	6,250	100	1.6
Print., publishing	6,200	4,750	1,450	30.5
Leather & leather pr.	9,650	12,750	-3,100	-24.3
Other nondurables	10,200	8,350	1,850	22.2
Nonmanufacturing	272,200	190,800	81,400	42.7
Construction (&min.)	19,700	16,050	3,650	22.7
Trans., conn. & util.	13,850	12,250	1,600	13.1
Trade	85,400	57,600	27,800	48.3
Finance, ins. & real est.	19,600	12,400	7,200	58.1
Services & other	72,600	48,250	24,350	50.5
Government	61,050	44,250	16,800	38.0
Federal	11,550	9,350	2,200	23.5
State	16,050	12,000	4,050	33.8
Local	33,450	22,900	10,550	46.1

The next table shows that the older male youths (20-24) tend to be more distributed among the different occupational categories. Fifty-five percent of the employed females (20 to 24) were employed in the lower paying clerical and service occupations while there were only 16 percent of the employed males in those occupations.

There were also greater portions of males in craftsmen occupations and laborers and farming occupations than females (craftsmen occupations: 24 percent vs. 2 percent and laborer and farming occupations: 11 percent vs. 2 percent). The professional, technical and managerial occupations were the only ones in which females had relatively the same portion as males (18.4 percent vs. 20.4 percent).

Occupation of Employed Males and Females
Total and Youth in New Hampshire
Percent Distribution - 1970

Occupation	Males		Females	
	Total	20-24	Total	20-24
Prof., tech., & mgr.	26.4	20.4	18.8	18.4
Clerical	6.3	7.8	28.7	40.2
Sales	6.0	5.4	6.2	4.4
Craftsmen	24.4	23.6	2.4	1.5
Operatives inc. trans.	20.6	24.0	24.4	18.7
Laborers, farmers & mgr.	8.0	10.9	1.6	1.6
Service workers	8.3	7.8	18.1	15.2

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population - 1970

The recently revised employment projections to 1990 by occupation provides estimates of future demand by broad occupational groupings. The following table of average annual job openings 1977 to 1990 indicates that New Hampshire will need to provide over 25,000 jobs each year. More than half of the jobs or 13,700 are expected to be replacements, i.e. workers needed to replace those that die, retire, or leave the labor force for other reasons such as disability or family responsibilities while 11,650 job openings are expected due to growth in the State's economy. The largest number of openings are expected to be in clerical and sales occupations with 6,550 annual openings and professional, technical and managerial with 6,460. The three occupational categories with the greatest number of openings - clerical & sales, professional, technical and managerial, and services - account for 71.6 percent of the projected number of job openings. The white collar workers are expected to have the largest number of openings due to growth while the services and the blue collar workers are expected to have the largest number of openings due to replacement needs.

SUMMARY OF WORKERS NEEDED

Projected Job Openings From Expansion and Replacement

1977 to 1990

Occupational Groupings	Thirteen Year Totals (Rounded)			Annual Average Job Openings (Rounded)		
	Total	Growth	Replacement	Total	Growth	Replacement
All Occupations	330,200	151,650	178,550	25,350	11,650	13,700
White collar workers	169,150	84,600	84,550	13,000	6,500	6,500
Professional, tech., managerial	84,100	44,300	39,800	6,460	3,400	3,050
Clerical and sales	85,050	40,300	44,750	6,550	3,100	3,450
Blue collar workers	92,750	39,500	53,250	7,050	3,000	4,050
Processing occupations	4,500	1,750	2,750	300	100	200
Machine trades occupations	20,500	8,000	12,500	1,550	600	950
Benchwork occupations	7,300	2,200	5,100	600	200	400
Structural work occupations	15,500	7,200	8,300	1,150	500	650
Miscellaneous occupations	16,400	8,250	8,150	1,250	650	600
Others	28,550	12,100	16,450	2,200	950	1,250
Service and other workers	68,300	27,550	40,750	5,300	2,150	3,150
Service occupations	66,650	27,000	39,650	5,150	2,100	3,050
Farm, forestry (selected)	1,650	550	1,100	150	50	100

SOURCE: New Hampshire Employment by Occupation Projected to 1990.

Number of Active File Applicants

and Youth Applicants by Major Occupational Category

in New Hampshire - December 1979 and 1980

Occupational Category	Active File - Dec. 1979		Active File - Dec. 1980	
	Total	Under 22	Total	Under 22
Total	14,492	2,855*	17,529	3,199*
Prof., tech. (00-16,19)	1,250	52	1,245	37
Managerial (18)	485	17	711	22
Clerical (20-24)	1,899	427	2,185	488
Sales (25-29)	665	168	729	158
Services (3)	1,610	457	1,919	533
Farm (4)	250	81	310	94
Processing (5)	324	63	425	68
Machine Trades (6)	1,601	230	1,996	302
Benchwork (7)	1,378	265	1,628	290
Structural (8)	3,021	590	4,132	683
Pkg. & material hand. (92)	776	256	927	301
Misc. (90-91 & 93-97)	972	133	1,108	133
Unclassified	261	116	214	90

* Includes out-of-state registrants.

An analysis of the active applicant file at a given time reflects the economic conditions and also provides a picture of the available supply of workers by occupational category even though not all potential job applicants register with the Job Service.

Of the 3,199 active youth applicants, 81 percent are registered under six occupational categories: 1) services, 2) clerical, 3) structural, 4) packaging and material handling, 5) machine trades and 6) benchwork. Structural leads with 683 or 21.4 percent followed by services (533),

clerical (488), machine trades (302), packaging and material handling (301) and benchwork (290). Seasonal layoffs in construction account for the high proportion of structural occupations in the active file in December.

A large portion of the employed youth in New Hampshire are employed in trade, services and manufacturing industries of which most youth are in the following occupational groups: clerical, operatives, services, laborers and craftsmen.

Many of these occupations will still be in demand in the future (see table 13). The major occupations that could be filled by youth are sales clerks, stock clerks, typists, secretaries, bookkeepers, cashiers, general office clerks, mechanics, waiters and waitresses, nurses aides, food preparation workers, kitchen helpers, truck drivers and delivery and route workers.

Female youth will have a greater opportunity for nontraditional jobs especially in construction and transportation industries as employers strive to meet affirmative action goals.

5. Unemployment Trends (Tables 4 and 12)

Nationally job opportunities for youth have not kept pace with the large number of youth entering the labor force each year. Youth unemployment for the United States in 1980 was more than twice the rate for total unemployment (15.2 percent vs. 7.1 percent), while in New Hampshire, the youth (16-21)estimated unemployment rate was slightly more than two fifths greater than the total unemployment rate. Also, the youth unemployment rate in New Hampshire decreased from 7.9 percent in 1970 to 6.8 percent in 1980 while for the United States it increased from 10.0 percent in 1970 to 15.2 percent in 1980. A possible reason for the difference may be that the urban problem (high unemployment for youth and minorities) that exists in other metropolitan areas is not a significant factor in New Hampshire. Almost two-thirds or 3,299 unemployed youth are concentrated in Hillsborough, Rockingham and Strafford counties.

Other sources of information on unemployed youth in New Hampshire are the Job Service offices using their files on active applicants registered for work. These files can be used to identify some characteristics of of the unemployed in New Hampshire. Local Job Service offices register various types of job applicants, some applicants may be unemployed whereas some applicants may be employed but seeking a change in jobs or seeking an additional job for supplemental income.

Table 12 in the appendix shows that 3,093 or 18.2 percent of the active file in December 1980 were youths, over half of which were in Hillsborough, Rockingham and Strafford counties. These three counties account for three-fifths of the population in 1980.[1]

1. 1980 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary Report U.S. Dept. of Commerce Bureau of the Census.

6. Barriers to Youth Employment

The task of finding a job is a difficult undertaking for most people and in particular for youth. They tend to lack the knowledge of how to get a job, the skills involved in the job search itself, how to write a resume, how to fill out a job application or how to prepare for the job interview. Also, like most job seekers, many lack labor market information, knowledge about current wage rates, job requirements and the economic situation in the area where they are looking for a job.

The 1980 Employment and Training Report to the President, states that the following are some of the obstacles to youth employment.

1. The most serious barrier to the successful entry of youth into the Labor Market is the lack of basic communication, comprehension, and computational skills.

2. School age youth have to compete for a limited number of part-time jobs during the school year and a limited number of full-time jobs during summer vacation.

3. A substantial proportion of the labor market problems of youth is due to both sex and race discrimination. In March of 1978, the unemployment rates for all white and for nonwhite economically disadvantaged youth stood at 25.5 and 40.8 percent respectively nationwide.

4. Employers are reluctant to hire inexperienced teenagers due to the on-the-job training costs involved.

5. Teenage pregnancy is an increasingly serious barrier to young women's long-term career success.

6. High school dropouts fare less well in the labor market than those who have completed school

7. There are also special barriers to overcome for youth who have committed a serious crime, [1] or have become parents with no means of supporting a child.[2]

1. See Neil Miller, "Employment Barriers to the Employment of Persons with Records of Arrest or Conviction." Paper prepared for the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research, U.S. Dept. of Labor, 1979.

2. See Kristin Moore, "Teenage Childbirth and Welfare Dependency," Family Planning Perspectives, Vol. 10, No. 4 (July-August 1978).

7. Labor Force Participation of Youth (Tables 4, 9, 10 and 11)

The labor force participation rates of youth (16-21) in New Hampshire increased substantially from 1970 to 1980 (49.8 percent to 77.7 percent). This increase may be partly due to the decline in the goods producing industries and movement towards the service-producing industries. New Hampshire, like the United States employs more people in the service-producing industries rather than the goods-producing industries. Distribution based on nonagricultural wage and salary annual employment changed from a 60 percent for service-producing industries and a 40 percent for goods-producing industries in 1970 to a 70 percent and 30 percent distribution in 1980. The distribution for the United States had similar changes (67 percent and 33 percent in 1970 to a 77 percent and 23 percent in 1980).

The trade and service industries have greater job opportunities for youth since little if any experience is required for the entry level positions. From 1972 to 1980 nonagricultural wage and salary employment in New Hampshire increased by 38 percent while trade and services increased by 49 percent.[1]

The composition of the youth population (16-21) in the United States will be affected by (1) the decline in the birth rate since the years of peak births 20 years ago and (2) the aging of the baby-boom generation. The number of youths (16-21) is projected to decline,[2] so that, the level of the youth labor force will fall (see Table 9) even though their labor force participation rates will increase (see Table 10).[3]

In the 1980's and 1990's employers may have increasing difficulty finding younger employees. In particular, the largest single employer of youths, namely the Armed Forces and also those who employ unskilled workers could be affected by the shortage.

1. New Hampshire Employment by Occupation Projected to 1990 New Hampshire Department of Employment Security November 1979.

2. Based on the Census-Bureau's Series II 1985 birth rate projection of two children per women.

3. Monthly Labor Review U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics December 1980.

8. Wage Data (Table 14)

Since younger applicants lack the skills and work experience of older workers they are paid the minimum wage[1] or slightly higher. The table below shows that 76 percent of the youth placed by New Hampshire Job Service Personnel wound up in jobs paying less than $4.00 an hour while of those 22 years of age and over only 49 percent received jobs paying less than $4.00 an hour.

Characteristics of Applicants Placed by Wage Rate Category and Percent Distribution as of December 31, 1980

Age Group	Percent	Total	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.99	$4.00-$4.99	$5.00-$5.99	$6.00 and over	Other
Under 22	27.6	817	0	622	126	43	19	7
22-24	16.8	498	0	241	155	57	45	0
25 & over	55.6	1,645	1	815	392	206	180	51
Total	100.0	2,960	1	1,678	673	306	244	58

SOURCE: ESARS, Table 15 Cumulative from October to December

Table 14 in the appendix gives the average hourly rate of job openings filled by occupational category. The following categories paid average hourly wages which were below $4.00 per hour:

Occupation	Average Wages
Clerical	$3.63
Sales	$3.45
Domestic	$3.50
Other Services	$3.46
Farm, Fishery & Forestry	$3.64
Benchwork	$3.46

1. The minimum wage which was $3.10 per hour was raised to $3.35 per hour on January 1, 1981.

The majority of placements of applicants under age 22 were paid between $3.10 and $3.99 per hour and found it easier to obtain employment in one of the above occupational categories. The remaining occupational categories, professional, technical and managerial, processing machine trades, structural, motor freight transportation, package and material handler and other had average wages above $4.00 per hour. The average wage of all placements was $4.08 per hour.

A present there is a debate over the effect of paying teenagers less than the minimum wage.[1] Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), wants to cut the minimum wage from $3.35 to $2.50 an hour for workers under age 20. These workers would be paid the full minimum wage after six months on the job. It is anticipated that this plan will create thousands of jobs for unskilled young people who are presently priced out of the job market. Many employers have been forced to cut their employment rolls due to the increase in labor costs and are resorting to self-service and more efficient labor saving devices. Two other approaches to solving the problem are to provide a bonus or tax credit to firms that hire disadvantaged young people and providing increased federal support for youth programs which provide jobs and training. The latter approach will be discussed in more detail in the next section.

9. Youth Programs (Tables 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23)

There are many training programs available for those youth that do not meet job requirements. In August 1977, President Carter signed the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA) authorizing four new programs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) gives Prime Sponsors the responsibility to plan and administer comprehensive programs of training, employment and related services, all supported by Federal funds. New Hampshire has two CETA Prime Sponsors, one serving Hillsborough County and the other serving the Balance of State (BOS).

Youth are one of the groups designated for special services under several CETA legislative titles. During Fiscal Year 1980 there were six title programs being utilized in New Hampshire (Titles II, III, IV, VI, VII, and VIII). The table at the end of this section shows that 2,031 youth ages 14-21 years participated in the Title II-A/B and II-D programs. The Title II - A/B program includes work experience, classroom training and on the job training (OJT). Work experience has been a preliminary screening program which can last anywhere from one week to seven weeks. Its purpose is to find out what type of work habits the participant has, develop good work habits and to see whether or not the individual is in need of actual classroom training or on the job training (OJT). Title II - D is a program for Public Service Employment (PSE) jobs with state and local governments and private nonprofit organizations. Title II - A/B participants must be from low income families, and either unemployed for 7 consecutive days, underemployed or in school. Title II - D participants must be from low income families and unemployed for 15 of the 20 weeks immediately prior to applying for jobs. Also, PSE jobs

1. U.S. News & World Report, March 30, 1981

are at entry level (see Tables 21 and 22).

Classroom Training for an individual usually lasts between six to eight weeks but can be extended to a year. While the participants are attending the training program, they are paid minimum wage. Approximately 40 percent of the training is in the clerical field (typists, stenographers, receptionists, bookkeeping, and basic accounting) and 10 percent in the nurses aid training program. Other classroom training dealt with any one of the following areas: electrical technicians, cosmetology, silk screening, radio broadcasting, waste-water treatment occupations, diesel mechanics and LPN's.

On the job training usually lasts between four to forty-six weeks. The training may be in any one of the following areas: food service, library aids, teacher aids, cosmetology, television and audio/visual repair, woodworking, graphic arts, marine and auto mechanics, natural resource management, painting and physical therapy aid trainee.

Title III with 23 youth participants is a program for special target groups, such as native Americans, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, the handicapped, offenders, and persons with limited English-speaking ability. During Fiscal Year 1980, the target group was displaced homemakers (see Table 20).

Title IV programs are designed especially for youth that do not meet job requirements. There are five separate job-training programs under Title IV which include the Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Project (YIEPP), Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP), Job Corps, Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Project (YCCIP) and the Youth Employment and Training Program (YETP). All five programs were utilized in New Hampshire during Fiscal Year 1980.

The Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) (previously called SPEDY-Summer Program for Economically Disadvantaged Youth) had 2,352 participants in Fiscal Year 1980. This program which is by far the largest under Title IV authorizes a variety of summer activities for economically disadvantaged youth 14 to 21 years of age. Many of the participants are employed in part-time work experience in public or private nonprofit agencies and the majority of the SYEP participants return to school at the conclusion of the program. (See Table 18).

YETP with 761 participants is designed to enhance job prospects and career preparation for low income youth between the ages of 16-21. It is geared for both in-school and out-of-school youth. For in-school youth, it is designed to provide part-time employment. Job sites are in private nonprofit or public agencies. The program is designed to provide a range of services in order to assist youth to remain in school, make viable plans for their future vocations based upon results of counseling, and to acquire relevant skills and experience through part-time work experience for dropouts and unemployed high school graduates in the nonprofit and public sector (see Table 15).

The YCCIP program provided 153 participants with well-supervised work

in projects that produce tangible benefits to the community. Most of the projects are organized by community and neighborhood groups with the objective of employing youth in projects which will address community needs (see Table 16).

Job Corps, one of the oldest youth programs was established in 1964. There are currently 95 Job Corps Centers, located in all areas of the country and operated by both public and private organizations. These centers offer a wide array of training opportunities, including a large number of programs offered by national trade unions, and the National Association of Home Builders. These programs enable disadvantaged young people to move into high-paying union construction jobs. The 88 New Hampshire participants were all sent to centers in the West for training in conservation, clerical, auto mechanics and/or commercial art.

The Governor's Youth Plan, under but separate from YETP, is a program targeted to youth under state supervision. Inmates at the youth correctional facility in New Hampshire are provided exposure to rewarding and legal pursuits, channelling their interests accordingly and enabling them to live fruitful lives instead of returning to a continual life of crime (see Table 19).

YIEPP (Project Comeback) is a special research and demonstration project funded from discretionary monies which operate only in Nashua. The project is designed to encourage youth to return/stay in school by providing a year-round income while they complete high school. Full-time employment is provided in the summer months and job sites are in the private nonprofit and public sector. All jobs are fully subsidized by Project Comeback. Youth must be a resident of Nashua, between the ages of 16-19 and meet the office of Management and Budget poverty guidelines. There were 50 participants in this program during Fiscal Year 1980. Another 93 youth participated in Title VI programs. Title VI participants are required (1) to be from low-income families and to have been unemployed 10 of the 12 weeks immediately prior to application, or (2) to have been receiving public assistance for 10 out of the 12 weeks prior to application. The employment and training programs under this title include the following: Management trainee, technical writer, janitorial services, secretarial services, painters and carpenter (see Table 23).

Under Title VII, there were 52 youth participants. These participants are provided classroom training and on-the-job training by private employers. This program is also known as the Private Sector Initiative Program (PSIP) and was established to increase the involvement of the business community, including minority and small businesses, in CETA-funded job-training efforts, and to increase private sector job opportunities for low-income people who are jobless, underemployed, or in school (see table 17).

Title VIII of CETA authorizes the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC). This program is designed to provide up to one year employment for out of school, unemployed youth who are 16 to 23 years of age. Applicants for this program do not have to be economically disadvantaged and they are paid the minimum wage for 40 hours per week. They engage in useful conservation work and assist in the completion of other public projects on Federal and non-federal lands and waters. There were 99 participants in this program during Fiscal Year 1980.

Youth, 14-21 Years, in CETA Programs in
New Hampshire and the United States
Fiscal Year 1980

Title	Total in N.H. 1	Percent of Total	Total in U.S. 2	Percent of Total
II-B/C	1,855	32.5	573,300	23.2
II-D	176	3.1	105,800	4.3
III	23	0.4	30,700	1.0
IV	3,404	59.7	1,478,500	60.0
YCCIP	153	2.7	38,500	1.6
YETP	761	13.3	413,600	16.8
SYEP	2,352	41.2	888,000	36.0
YIEPP	50	1.0	53,400	2.2
Job Corps	88	1.5	85,000	3.4
VI	93	1.6	174,000	7.0
VIII	99	1.7	67,200	2.7
Other [3]	52	1.0	38,600	1.6
TOTAL	5,702	100.0	2,468,100	100.0

Source: 1. a) N.H. Office of Employment and Training
b) Southern New Hampshire Services, Inc.

2. Employment and Training Report of the President 1980

3. Includes the Private Sector Initiative Program PSIP.

Explanation Of Terms And Concepts

Total Employment - A count of persons, residing in an area, who worked for pay or profit during the reference week including the 12th of the month or had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons not reflecting a shortage of work, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family.

Total Unemployment - A count of persons, residing in an area, who did not work at all during the reference week including the 12th of the month, but were seeking work or awaiting recall from layoffs or the beginning of a new job within the next 30 days. This count includes persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits, those who have exhausted their benefits and are still unemployed, persons who have delayed filing for benefits but were not eligible to receive them, unemployed workers from industries not covered by unemployment insurance, and unemployed persons newly enering or reentering the labor force.

Civilian Labor Force - The sum of the resident employed and unemployed (exclusive of the Armed Forces).

Unemployment Rate - Unemployment expressed as a percentage of the labor force. Unemployment rates in New Hampshire are not seasonally adjusted but are adjusted to the Current Population Survey data using the standard "43 Step Formula".

Types of Unemployment

Frictional - Unemployment that is frictional in nature i.e., short-term unemployment encountered in searching for a job, or from a temporary layoff.

Structural - Unemployment that is structural in nature i,e, a mismatch between the skill requirement of existing job openings and the skills possessed by the current unemployed.

Cyclical - Unemployment that is cyclical in nature i.e., deficiencies in aggregate demand exist resulting in a level of labor demand that falls short of the available supply of workers.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages in any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The count is a count of jobs and includes full-time and part-time employees and employees on paid vacations or paid sick leave. The count does not include those involved in strikes, the self-employed and domestic service workers.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) - A standard metropolitan statistical area always includes a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the country (counties) in which it is located. In New England, standard metropolitan statistical areas are composed of cities and towns instead of counties.

Economically Disadvantaged - An individual who is a member of a family (1) which received cash welfare payments, or (2) has a total annual income for the 12 months prior to application related to family size and location that does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Seasonal Variations - Regularly recurring movements in employment and unemployment that make certain months consistently higher or lower than others.

Entry Level Job - A beginning job that requires little or no experience, but may require a minimum amount of training or education for a specific position.

Hard-to-Fill Openings - Job openings on file at Job Service offices that have been unfilled for 30 days or more.

Occupational Category - A group of jobs having the same basic occupational or worker trait characteristics and usually indicative of the industry in which the job is found. However, the job may be one of a group that occurs in several industries.

High Turnover Occupation - One in which there is usually an abundance of openings due to a high rate of turnover.

Applicant - A person who contacts a local office of the Department of Employment Security to seek employment or obtain employability development services.

Qualified Applicant - An applicant who meets education, experience, and performance standards for a job opening. These standards are set by the employer.

Hard-to-Place Applicant - An applicant who is unable to be placed in a job due to (1) a lack of demand or (2) a lack of qualifications for a particular job.

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Table 1

Youth Population in New Hampshire and
Percentage Distribution by County - 1970

Area	Population 16-19 Years Old	Percentage Distribution	Population 16-21 Years Old	Percentage Distribution	Population 16-23 Years Old	Percentage Distributi
New Hampshire	53,444	100.C	78,576	100.0	102,864	100.0
Belknap	2,100	3.9	3,054	3.9	4,120	4.0
Carroll	1,186	2.2	1,672	2.1	2,283	2.2
Cheshire	4,132	7.7	6,087	7.7	7,811	7.6
Coos	2,430	4.5	3,444	4.4	4,573	4.4
Grafton	5,492	10.3	8,067	10.3	9,875	9.6
Hillsborough	15,264	28.6	22,401	28.5	29,774	28.9
Merrimack	5,867	11.0	8,478	10.8	11,142	10.8
Rockingham	8,253	15.4	12,546	16.0	17,121	16.6
Strafford	6,598	12.3	9,828	12.5	12,147	11.8
Sullivan	2,122	4.1	2,999	3.8	4,018	3.9

Source: U.S. Census of Population - 1970

Table 2
Youth Population in New Hampshire by County, Age, Sex and Race - 1970

Areas	Population 16-19			Population 16-21			Population 16-23			
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Blacks
New Hampshire	53,444	26,286	27,158	78,576	39,070	39,506	102,864	51,639	51,225	593
Belknap	2,100	1,005	1,095	3,054	1,487	1,567	4,120	2,048	2,072	3
Carroll	1,186	574	612	1,672	834	838	2,283	1,170	1,113	3
Cheshire	4,132	2,039	2,093	6,087	3,046	3,041	7,811	3,927	3,884	16
Coos	2,430	1,193	1,237	3,444	1,740	1,704	4,573	2,354	2,219	2
Grafton	5,492	2,231	3,261	8,067	3,173	4,894	9,875	3,899	5,976	123
Hillsborough	15,264	7,702	7,562	22,401	11,547	10,854	29,774	15,511	14,263	103
Merrimack	5,867	3,180	2,687	8,478	4,630	3,848	11,142	6,077	5,065	14
Rockingham	8,253	4,005	4,248	12,546	6,102	6,444	17,121	8,398	8,723	227
Strafford	6,598	3,274	3,324	9,828	4,935	4,893	12,147	6,119	6,028	101
Sullivan	2,122	1,083	1,039	2,999	1,576	1,423	4,018	2,136	1,882	1

Source: U.S. Census of Population - 1970

Table 3

Youth Population (16-21) in New Hampshire
by County and in the United States: 1970 and 1980

Area	1970*	1980	Percent Change
United States	20,349,000	25,055,000**	23.1
New Hampshire	78,576	99,060***	26.1
Belknap	3,054	3,900	27.7
Carroll	1,672	2,420	44.7
Cheshire	6,087	7,410	21.7
Coos	3,444	3,560	3.4
Grafton	8,067	10,320	27.9
Hillsborough	22,401	27,480	22.7
Merrimack	8,478	9,970	17.6
Rockingham	12,546	17,480	39.3
Strafford	9,828	13,300	35.3
Sullivan	2,999	3,220	7.4

Sources: * U.S. Census of Population - 1970
** Employment and Earnings, January 1981
*** Annual Planning: New Hampshire, Fiscal Year 1980

Table 4

Youth Population, Labor Force Participation Rate,
Civilian Labor Force, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
in New Hampshire by County and Unemployment Rate for 16 and Over - 1980 (Revised)

Areas	Population 16-21 Years Old	Labor Force Participation Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate 16-21	Unemployment Rate 16 & over
United States*	25,055,000	63.6	15,935,000	2,418,000	15.2	7.1
New Hampshire	99,060	77.7	76,984	5,197	6.8	4.8
Belknap	3,900	80.7	3,149	228	7.2	4.8
Carroll	2,420	69.7	1,686	101	6.0	4.8
Cheshire	7,410	68.1	5,046	314	6.2	3.8
Coos	3,560	73.5	2,618	257	9.8	6.6
Grafton	10,320	59.1	6,100	283	4.6	4.7
Hillsborough	27,480	85.7	23,559	1,701	7.2	4.9
Merrimack	9,970	79.8	7,957	496	6.2	4.2
Rockingham	17,480	96.6	16,880	1,025	6.1	4.6
Strafford	13,300	54.0	7,185	573	8.0	5.6
Sullivan	3,220	87.1	2,804	219	7.8	4.8

* Employment and Earnings, January 1981

Source: Annual Planning Report: New Hampshire, Fiscal Year 1980

Table 5

Industry of Employed Males, Total and Youth
for New Hampshire and United States by Percent Distribution - 1970

Industry	Total	New Hampshire			Total	United States		
		16-17	18-19	20-24		16-17	18-19	20-24
Male Employed*	179,726	5,534	6,607	19,333	47,624	1,223	1,721	4,984
Percent Distribuition	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agr., Forest., Fish.	2.6	5.2	3.0	3.0	5.3	8.4	5.6	3.7
Construction & Mining	11.1	3.9	7.3	12.0	10.3	3.5	7.1	9.5
Manufacturing	37.9	21.1	35.1	34.9	29.7	12.8	24.6	31.1
Durable goods	21.8	6.1	15.1	20.5	19.4	4.7	14.3	20.3
Lumber & Wood prods.	1.9	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.1
Furniture & fixtures	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7
Fab. metals	1.3	0.7	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.6	1.8	2.2
Mach. (except elec.)	5.5	0.7	2.6	5.1	3.5	0.7	2.5	3.8
Electrical prods.	5.6	0.7	2.7	5.8	2.5	0.5	2.0	2.8
Other durables	6.5	2.3	5.0	5.7	9.7	2.0	6.1	9.7
Nondurable goods	16.1	15.0	20.0	14.4	10.3	8.1	10.3	10.8
Food & kindred prods.	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.3	2.1	2.2
Textile mill prods.	2.8	3.4	3.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2
Apparel	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
Paper & allied prods.	3.4	0.5	3.0	2.6	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.2
Print., pub., & allied	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	3.5	1.9	1.7
Rubber & misc. plas. prods.	1.7	1.0	3.1	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.9
Leather & leather prods.	2.7	4.4	3.6	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other nondurables	2.1	2.7	2.9	4.0	2.7	1.1	2.3	2.8
Trans., Comm., Utilities	5.9	1.5	2.5	5.3	8.6	2.2	4.8	7.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	18.3	50.8	31.9	20.8	19.0	53.0	37.0	21.4
Wholesale	3.9	3.2	2.6	4.0	5.0	2.6	5.4	4.8
Retail	14.4	47.6	29.3	16.8	14.0	50.4	31.6	16.6
Gen. merch. stores	1.3	4.5	3.2	1.7	1.4	3.5	3.3	2.1
Food stores	2.6	14.5	7.4	3.1	2.5	14.7	7.9	2.9
Motor veh. & Gas S.S.	3.2	4.0	4.2	1.5	3.2	8.6	7.4	4.0
Apparel & access.	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.8
Eating & drinking places	1.7	11.5	4.0	2.0	4.7	13.2	5.4	2.1
Other retail trade	5.0	11.3	9.7	7.7	1.6	8.7	6.3	4.7
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	3.0	0.9	0.6	2.2	4.0	1.1	1.7	3.7
Services	13.2	15.5	16.9	14.6	13.5	16.0	14.6	14.1
Business & Repair Service	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9
Personal Services	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.1	3.6	2.3	1.8
Entertainment Services	1.0	3.5	1.8	1.0	0.9	3.1	1.8	1.0
Professional Services	7.3	6.2	10.0	8.6	6.9	5.4	6.6	7.4
Government	8.0	1.1	2.7	7.2	9.6	3.0	4.6	8.7
Federal	5.7	0.8	2.1	5.8	6.9	2.5	3.8	6.6
State & Local	2.3	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.7	0.5	0.8	2.1

*U.S. in thousands
Source: U.S. Census of Population - 1970

Table 5a

Industry of Employed Females, Total and Youth
for New Hampshire and United States by Percent Distribution - 1970

Industry	New Hampshire				United States			
	Total	16-17	18-19	20-24	Total	16-17	18-19	20-24
Female Employed*	114,398	4,131	6,198	15,656	28,930	767	1,547	4,357
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agr., Forest., Fish.	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.7
Construction & Mining	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.0
Manufacturing	31.8	11.2	26.2	28.9	19.6	6.9	15.5	18.9
Durable goods	13.8	3.0	11.8	14.6	9.0	2.2	6.7	8.9
Lumber & wood prods.	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4
Fab. metals	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.7
Mach. (except elec.)	1.8	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.3	1.0	1.3
Electrical prods.	7.3	1.0	6.4	9.1	2.5	0.5	2.0	2.8
Other durables	3.0	0.9	3.3	3.2	4.0	1.0	2.7	3.5
Nondurable goods	18.0	8.2	14.4	14.3	10.6	4.7	8.8	10.0
Food & kindred prods.	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.0
Textile mill prods.	3.1	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.6	1.2	1.4
Apparel	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.1	3.3	1.2	2.2	2.5
Paper & allied prods.	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5
Print.,pub., & allied	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.6
Rubber & misc. plas. prods	2.2	0.6	3.3	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5
Leather & leather prods.	6.6	3.5	4.8	4.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Other nondurables	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.6	0.8	1.7	2.1
Trans., Comm., Utilities	2.5	2.2	3.8	3.5	3.9	2.0	5.6	5.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	18.9	51.2	25.1	17.0	21.9	50.5	30.5	18.0
Wholesale	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.4	2.6	2.8
Retail	17.6	50.1	23.7	15.7	19.4	49.1	27.9	15.2
Gen. merch. stores	4.0	12.6	5.7	3.8	5.0	10.1	7.6	4.1
Food Stores	2.8	9.6	4.6	2.6	2.5	8.6	3.8	1.6
Motor veh. & Gas S.S.	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6
Apparel & access.	1.4	2.7	1.1	1.0	1.6	3.4	2.1	1.1
Eating & drinking places	3.9	15.8	6.3	3.6	4.7	17.4	7.3	3.6
Other retail trade	4.8	8.6	5.7	3.9	5.0	8.9	6.4	4.2
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	5.4	2.8	9.6	9.3	6.6	3.2	10.0	10.0
Services	28.8	30.1	26.8	28.5	31.8	30.0	28.0	31.1
Business & Repair Service	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.2	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.8
Personal Services	7.2	11.2	5.9	5.5	8.7	11.6	6.4	6.1
Entertainment Services	0.5	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.8	2.7	1.2	0.7
Professional Services	20.0	16.6	18.7	21.3	20.0	13.9	17.9	21.5
Government	11.1	1.3	6.9	11.3	14.0	5.3	8.7	14.5
Federal	9.6	0.9	5.9	10.1	12.1	4.6	7.3	12.8
State & Local	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.7

*U.S. in thousands

Source: U.S. Census of Population - 1970

Table 6

Occupation of Employed Males, Total and Youth
for New Hampshire and United States - Percent Distribution - 1970

Occupation	New Hampshire				United States			
	Total	16-17	18-19	20-24	Total	16-17	18-19	20-24
Male Employed*	179,726	5,534	6,607	19,333	47,624	1,223	1,721	4,984
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	26.4	2.0	6.7	20.4	25.5	2.6	5.8	19.3
Accountants	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.1	1.0
Engineers	2.9	0.0	0.1	1.9	2.5	0.0	0.1	1.4
Teachers	2.8	0.1	0.3	3.8	2.4	0.3	0.4	3.4
Engineering & science tech	2.0	0.2	1.7	3.4	1.5	0.3	1.2	2.7
Writers, artists & entertain.	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.3
Managers & administration	11.8	0.8	1.7	5.2	11.2	0.8	1.6	4.9
Other	4.9	0.7	1.6	4.1	5.7	0.6	1.5	4.6
Sales & Clerical	12.3	14.8	14.8	13.2	14.5	17.1	18.2	17.5
Sales clerk	1.5	5.0	4.0	2.3	1.7	5.1	4.2	2.4
Salesman	2.8	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8
Banktellers & cashiers	0.4	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.4	1.8	1.6	0.8
Bookkeepers	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8
Mail handlers	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0
Other	6.3	7.1	8.3	8.1	9.9	9.1	10.4	11.7
Craftsmen & Kindred	24.4	6.4	13.8	23.6	21.2	5.7	12.5	18.7
Construction	7.0	1.7	3.8	7.3	5.7	1.4	3.4	5.
Mechanics & repairmen	5.0	3.0	4.4	5.7	5.0	2.1	3.9	5.2
Metal	2.9	0.1	1.2	3.3	2.2	0.3	1.2	2.0
Printing	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.8
Other	8.6	1.3	3.7	6.1	7.6	1.6	3.3	5.7
Operative	20.6	21.8	28.8	24.0	19.5	18.4	26.8	24.3
Assemblers	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.6	1.8
Checkers, inspectors & examiners; manufac.	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.8
Garage worker & gas station attendants	0.6	5.1	4.1	1.0	0.9	7.0	4.9	1.4
Meatcutters & butchers	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Packers & wrappers	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.7
Textile	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6
Transport equipment	5.1	2.3	3.9	5.4	5.9	3.4	5.6	6.2
Other	11.1	10.0	15.5	13.0	9.4	5.7	11.9	12.3
Laborers, Except Farm	6.2	25.5	18.4	9.2	6.6	24.0	17.8	9.2
Construction	1.4	2.1	2.7	2.8	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.8
Freight, stock & mat'l hdlrs.	1.9	15.0	8.4	2.6	2.5	14.9	9.3	3.8
Other	2.9	8.4	7.3	3.8	2.9	7.5	6.2	3.6
Farmers & Farm Workers	1.8	4.1	1.8	1.7	4.5	7.1	4.6	2.9
Service Workers	8.3	25.4	15.6	7.8	8.1	24.9	14.2	8.0
Cleaning	3.0	5.8	4.6	2.2	2.7	6.8	4.2	2.1
Food	1.9	15.2	7.3	2.6	1.8	14.6	6.4	2.2
Other	3.4	4.4	3.7	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7

*U.S. in thousands

Source: U.S. Census of Population - 1970

Table 6a

Occupation of Employed Females, Total and Youth
for New Hampshire and United States, Percent Distribution - 1970

Occupation	New Hampshire				United States			
	Total	16-17	18-19	20-24	Total	16-17	18-19	20-24
Female Employed*	114,398	4,131	6,198	15,656	28,930	767	1,541	4,357
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prof., Tech., & Managerial	18.8	2.8	4.6	18.4	19.4	2.9	4.7	19.3
Accountants	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6
Librarians	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Registered nurses	4.2	0.4	0.8	3.7	3.1	0.2	0.4	3.0
Health tech.	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.2
Teachers	6.5	0.4	1.1	6.9	6.6	0.9	0.8	7.9
Engineering & science tech.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5
Writers, artists & enter.	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9
Managers & administration	3.5	0.2	0.5	1.6	3.6	0.3	0.6	1.6
Other	2.3	1.0	0.7	3.0	3.5	0.5	1.0	3.3
Sales & Clerical	34.9	40.0	48.1	44.6	42.3	49.0	61.0	51.8
Sales Clerks	4.2	13.5	4.8	3.0	5.1	14.5	8.2	2.9
Salesmen	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Banktellers & cashiers	3.0	8.4	6.8	4.2	3.1	9.7	6.1	3.5
Sec., recep., & typists	9.6	5.0	11.6	17.5	13.3	7.5	19.3	21.0
Bookkeepers	3.9	0.8	2.8	3.8	4.4	1.2	3.1	2.3
Other	14.1	11.9	22.0	16.0	16.2	15.8	24.1	22.0
Craftsmen and Kindred	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.2
Operatives	24.4	9.7	19.4	18.7	14.4	6.1	9.7	10.7
Assemblers	2.7	1.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.5
Checkers, inspectors, & examiners; manufac.	2.4	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.8
Packers & wrappers	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Sewers & stitchers	3.9	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.8	0.9	1.8	2.0
Textile	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7
Laundry & dry cleaning	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
Transport equipment	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	11.4	3.9	10.6	9.4	5.6	2.5	4.1	4.2
Laborers, Except Farm	1.1	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.2	0.8
Farmers & Farm Workers	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.4
Service Workers	18.1	43.4	24.9	15.2	20.5	38.1	21.8	15.8
Cleaning	1.8	2.3	2.7	1.1	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.1
Food	6.1	23.4	8.8	4.2	6.6	20.9	9.4	4.4
Health	3.2	6.6	6.2	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.8	4.0
Personal	4.2	5.0	5.7	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.8
Private household	2.8	6.1	1.5	1.7	3.9	6.6	2.0	1.5

*U.S. in thousands
Source: U.S. Census of Population - 1970

Table 7

Estimated Labor Force Status of Youth (16-21)
in New Hampshire Counties, 1980 (Revised)

Area	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Labor Force													
New Hampshire	74,587	74,535	75,507	76,173	77,580	79,338	79,609	78,772	78,362	76,182	76,269	76,891	76,984
Belknap	2,951	2,968	3,010	3,040	3,172	3,318	3,473	3,443	3,287	3,079	3,026	3,020	3,149
Carroll	1,594	1,600	1,626	1,630	1,680	1,748	1,800	1,784	1,754	1,696	1,659	1,664	1,686
Cheshire	4,846	4,857	4,903	5,007	5,061	5,135	5,181	5,132	5,157	5,019	5,113	5,139	5,046
Coos	2,469	2,457	2,502	2,444	2,482	2,605	2,723	2,658	2,700	2 876	2,707	2,788	2,618
Grafton	6,086	6,070	6,126	6,200	6,401	6,697	6,802	6,737	6,565	5,266	5,087	5 162	6,100
Hillsborough	22,790	22,813	23,175	23,316	23,511	24,012	23,907	23,691	23,814	23,674	23,869	24,137	23,559
Merrimack	7,645	7,661	7,780	7,838	8,015	8,170	8,252	8,081	8,039	8,004	7,969	8,027	7,957
Rockingham	16,471	16,373	16,567	16,641	16,847	17,440	17,220	17,133	16,957	16,821	17,031	17,062	16,880
Strafford	7,039	7,041	7,133	7,281	7,543	7,329	7,362	7,243	7,261	6,918	7,020	7,048	7,185
Sullivan	2,696	2,695	2,685	2,777	2,868	2,884	2,889	2,870	2,828	2,829	2,788	2,844	2,804
Number Unemployed													
New Hampshire	4,477	4,151	4,383	5,132	5,412	6,179	7,247	5,380	5,305	4,831	4,782	5,081	5,197
Belknap	190	201	224	204	231	250	327	224	265	202	205	212	228
Carroll	87	89	91	118	110	104	107	78	84	118	115	115	101
Cheshire	266	260	258	291	329	395	484	386	329	223	261	286	314
Coos	247	236	262	330	296	239	311	199	232	290	199	238	257
Grafton	220	195	209	318	333	341	384	256	234	340	283	286	283
Hillsborough	1,403	1,411	1,537	1,666	1,630	2,093	2,393	1,730	1,782	1,455	1,537	1,770	1,701
Merrimack	425	418	447	449	520	609	715	490	498	466	430	487	496
Rockingham	915	734	786	947	934	1,253	1,316	1,169	1,093	1,076	1,071	1,008	1,025
Strafford	555	443	431	596	736	638	922	616	576	435	492	431	573
Sullivan	169	164	138	213	293	257	288	232	212	226	189	248	219
Percent Unemployed													
New Hampshire	6.0	5.6	5.8	6.7	7.0	7.8	9.1	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.8
Belknap	6.4	6.8	7.4	6.7	7.3	7.5	9.4	6.5	8.1	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2
Carroll	5.5	5.6	5.6	7.2	6.5	5.9	5.9	4.4	4.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.0
Cheshire	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.7	9.3	7.5	6.4	4.4	5 1	5.6	6.2
Coos	10.0	9.6	10.5	13.5	11.9	9.2	11.4	7.5	8.6	10.1	7.4	8.5	9.8
Grafton	3.6	3.2	3.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	3.8	3.6	6.5	5.6	5.5	4.6
Hillsborough	6.2	6.2	6.6	7.1	6.9	8.7	10.0	7.3	7.5	6.1	6.4	7.3	7.2
Merrimack	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	6.5	7.5	8.7	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.4	6.1	6.2
Rockingham	5.6	4.5	4.7	5.7	5.5	7.2	7.6	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.1
Strafford	7.9	6.3	6.0	8.2	9.8	8.7	12.5	8.5	7.9	6.3	7.0	6.1	8.0
Sullivan	6.3	6.1	5.1	7.7	10.2	8.9	10.0	8.1	7.5	8.0	6.8	8.7	7.8

Table 8

Civilian Noninstitutional Population of the United States
by Sex, and Race,

1975-1979 and Projected to 1995

Age, Sex, and Race	Actual Population		Projected Population		Net Change		
	1975	1979	1985	1995	1975 to 1979	1979 to 1985	1985 to 1995
Total, 16 and over	151,268	161,532	172,850	186,034	10,264	11,318	13,184
Men	71,403	76,449	81,889	88,031	5,046	5,440	6,142
16 to 24	16,793	17,669	16,364	13,983	876	-1,305	-2,381
16 to 19	8,046	8,155	6,920	6,403	109	-1,235	-517
20 to 24	8,747	9,514	9,444	7,580	767	-70	-1,864
25 to 54	36,617	39,381	44,707	52,190	2,764	5,326	7,483
55 and over	17,994	19,399	20,818	21,858	1,405	1,419	1,040
Women	79,865	85,083	90,961	98,003	5,218	5,878	7,042
16 to 24	17,686	18,397	17,012	14,560	711	-1,385	-2,452
16 to 19	8,215	8,224	6,981	6,421	9	-1,243	-560
20 to 24	9,471	10,173	10,031	8,139	702	-142	-1,892
25 to 54	39,326	42,031	47,318	55,156	2,705	5,287	7,838
45 to 55	22,853	24,656	26,631	28,287	1,803	1,975	1,656
WHITE							
Total, 16 and over	133,501	141,614	150,085	158,791	8,113	8,471	8,706
Men	63,385	67,493	71,632	75,770	4,108	4,139	4,138
16 to 24	14,526	15,175	13,796	11,418	649	-1,379	-2,378
25 to 54	32,569	34,816	39,151	45,002	2,247	4,335	5,851
55 and over	16,291	17,501	18,685	19,350	1,210	1,184	665
Women	70,115	74,120	78,453	83,021	4,005	4,333	4,568
16 to 24	15,068	15,522	14,118	11,724	454	-1,404	-2,394
25 to 54	34,315	36,339	40,457	46,352	2,024	4,118	5,895
55 and over	20,733	22,257	23,878	24,945	1,524	1,621	1,067
BLACK AND OTHER							
Total, 16 and over	17,768	19,918	22,765	27,243	2,150	2,847	4,478
Men	8,C18	8,955	10,257	12,261	937	1,302	2,004
16 to 24	2,267	2,493	2,568	2,565	226	75	-3
25 to 54	4,048	4,564	5,556	7,188	516	992	1,632
55 and over	1,703	1,897	2,133	2,508	194	236	375
Women	9,750	10,963	12,508	14,982	1,213	1,545	2,474
16 to 24	2,618	2,873	2,894	2,836	255	21	-58
25 to 54	5,011	5,691	6,861	8,804	680	1,170	1,943
55 and over	2,120	2,399	2,753	3,342	279	354	589

Source: Monthly Labor Review U.S. Dept. of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics December 1980.

Table 9

Civilian Labor Force of the United States by Sex, Age, and Race

1975 - 1979 and projected to 1995

Sex, Age, and Race	Actual		Projected					
			Middle Growth		High Growth		Low Growth	
	1975	1979	1985	1995	1985	1995	1985	1995
Total, age 16 and over	92,613	102,908	114,985	127,542	118,252	134,753	111,706	121,684
Men	55,615	59,517	63,600	67,611	64,825	70,835	62,458	64,918
16 to 24	12,158	13,769	12,592	10,541	12,873	11,463	12,445	10,450
16 to 19	4,760	5,031	4,387	4,144	4,521	4,553	4,344	4,078
20 to 24	7,398	8,239	8,205	6,497	8,352	6,910	8,101	6,372
25 to 54	34,569	37,180	42,029	48,758	42,473	49,950	41,584	47,507
55 and over	8,888	8,568	8,979	8,212	9,479	9,422	8,429	6,961
Women	36,998	43,391	51,385	59,931	53,427	63,918	49,248	56,766
16 to 24	10,108	11,511	11,854	11,205	12,235	11,912	11,477	10,551
16 to 19	4,039	4,481	4,176	4,259	4,259	4,526	4,079	4,053
20 to 24	6,069	7,029	7,678	6,946	7,976	7,386	7,398	6,498
25 to 54	21,613	26,156	33,650	43,021	35,163	45,934	32,020	40,735
55 and over	5,277	5,724	5,881	5,705	6,029	6,072	5,751	5,480
WHITE								
Total, age 16 and over	82,084	90,602	100,316	109,292	102,667	114,208	97,496	104,604
Men	49,881	53,074	56,228	58,871	57,014	60,817	55,287	56,752
16 to 24	10,795	11,718	11,047	9,242	11,090	9,421	10,923	9,103
25 to 54	30,965	33,105	37,041	42,256	37,370	43,051	36,742	41,447
55 and over	8,121	8,251	8,140	7,373	8,554	8,345	7,622	6,202
Women	32,203	37,528	44,088	50,421	45,653	53,391	42,209	47,852
16 to 24	8,890	10,051	10,271	9,453	10,472	9,710	9,952	9,013
25 to 54	18,595	22,382	28,635	36,052	29,872	38,462	27,187	34,118
55 and over	4,717	5,095	5,182	4,916	5,309	5,219	5,070	4,721

(Table 9 continued)

Sex, Age, and Race	Actual		Projected					
			Middle Growth		High Growth		Low Growth	
	1975	1979	1985	1995	1985	1995	1985	1995
BLACK AND OTHER								
Total, age 16 and over	10,529	12,306	14,669	18,250	15,585	20,545	14,210	17,080
Men	5,734	6,443	7,372	8,740	7,811	10,018	7,171	8,166
16 to 24	1,363	1,552	1,545	1,399	1,783	2,042	1,522	1,347
25 to 54	3,602	4,075	4,988	6,502	5,103	9,899	4,842	6,060
55 and over	768	816	839	839	925	1,077	807	759
Women	4,795	5,863	7,297	9,510	7,774	10,527	7,039	8,914
16 to 24	1,216	1,460	1,583	1,752	1,763	2,202	1,525	1,538
25 to 54	3,091	2,774	5,015	6,969	5,291	7,472	4,833	6,617
55 and over	560	629	699	789	720	853	681	759

Source: Monthly Labor Review U.S. Dept. of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1980.

Table 10

Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates of the United States
by Sex, Age, and Race,

1975 - 1979 and Projected to 1995

Sex, Age, and Race	Actual		Projected					
			Middle Growth		High Growth		Low Growth	
	1975	1979	1985	1995	1985	1995	1985	1995
Total, age 16 and over	61.2	63.7	66.5	68.6	68.4	72.4	64.6	65.4
Men	79.7	77.9	77.7	76.8	79.2	80.5	76.3	7.37
16 to 24	78.7	77.9	76.9	76.1	78.7	82.0	76.1	74.7
16 to 19	59.2	61.7	63.4	64.7	65.3	71.1	62.8	63.7
20 to 24	84.6	86.6	86.9	85.7	88.4	91.2	85.8	84.1
25 to 54	94.4	94.4	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.7	93.0	91.0
55 and over	49.5	44.2	43.1	37.6	45.5	43.1	40.5	31.8
Women	46.3	51.0	56.5	61.2	58.7	65.2	54.1	57.9
16 to 24	48.3	62.6	69.7	77.0	71.9	81.8	67.5	72.5
16 to 19	49.2	54.5	59.8	66.3	61.0	70.5	58.4	63.1
20 to 24	64.1	69.1	76.5	85.3	79.5	90.7	73.8	79.8
25 to 54	55.0	62.2	71.1	78.0	74.3	83.3	67.7	73.9
55 and over	23.1	23.2	22.1	20.2	22.6	21.5	21.6	19.4
WHITE								
Total, age 16 and over	61.5	64.0	66.8	68.8	68.4	7.19	65.0	65.9
Men	78.7	78.6	78.5	77.7	79.6	80.3	77.2	74.9
16 to 24	74.3	77.2	80.1	80.9	80.4	82.5	79.2	79.7
25 to 54	95.1	95.1	94.6	93.9	95.5	79.9	93.8	74.0
55 and over	49.8	47.1	43.6	38.1	45.8	43.1	40.8	32.1
Women	45.9	50.6	56.2	60.7	58.2	64.3	53.8	57.6
16 to 24	59.0	64.8	72.8	80.6	74.2	82.8	70.5	76.9
25 to 54	56.2	61.6	70.8	77.8	73.8	83.0	67.2	73.6
55 and over	22.8	22.9	21.7	19.7	22.2	20.9	21.2	18.9
BLACK AND OTHER								
Total, age 16 and over	59.3	61.8	64.4	67.0	68.5	75.4	62.4	62.7
Men	71.5	71.9	71.9	71.3	76.2	81.7	69.9	66.6
16 to 24	60.1	62.3	60.2	54.5	69.4	79.6	59.3	52.5
25 to 54	89.0	89.3	89.8	90.5	91.8	96.0	87.1	84.3
55 and over	45.1	43.0	39.3	33.5	43.4	42.9	37.8	30.3
Women	49.2	53.5	58.3	63.5	62.2	70.3	56.3	59.5
16 to 24	46.4	50.8	54.7	61.8	60.9	77.6	52.7	54.2
25 to 54	60.8	66.3	73.1	79.2	77.1	84.9	70.4	75.2
55 and over	26.4	26.2	25.4	23.6	26.2	25.5	24.7	22.7

Source: Monthly Labor Review U.S. Dept. of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1980.

Table 11

Labor Force Distribution of the United States
Sex, Age, and Race,

1975 - 1979 and Projected to 1995

Sex, Age, and Race	Actual		Projected					
			Middle Growth		High Growth		Low Growth	
	1975	1979	1985	1995	1985	1995	1985	1995
Total, age 16 and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	60.0	57.8	55.3	53.0	54.8	52.5	55.9	53.3
16 to 24	13.1	13.3	10.9	8.3	10.8	8.5	11.1	8.5
16 to 19	5.1	4.8	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.3
20 to 24	7.9	8.0	7.1	5.0	7.0	5.1	7.2	5.2
25 to 54	37.3	36.1	36.5	38.2	35.9	37.0	37.2	39.0
55 and over	9.5	8.3	7.8	6.4	8.0	6.9	7.5	5.7
Women	39.9	42.1	44.6	46.9	45.1	47.4	44.0	46.6
16 to 24	10.9	11.1	10.3	8.7	10.3	8.8	10.2	8.6
16 to 19	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.3
20 to 24	6.5	6.8	6.6	5.4	6.7	5.4	6.6	5.3
25 to 54	23.3	25.4	29.2	33.7	29.7	34.0	28.6	33.4
55 and over	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.4	5.0	4.5	5.1	4.5
WHITE								
Total, age 16 and over	88.6	88.0	87.2	85.6	86.8	84.7	87.2	85.9
Men	53.8	51.5	48.9	46.1	48.2	45.1	49.4	46.6
16 to 24	11.6	11.3	9.6	7.2	9.3	6.9	9.7	7.4
25 to 54	33.4	32.1	32.2	33.1	31.6	31.9	32.8	34.0
55 and over	8.7	8.0	7.0	5.7	7.2	6.1	6.8	5.0
Women	34.7	36.4	38.3	39.5	38.6	39.6	37.7	39.3
16 to 24	9.5	9.7	8.9	7.4	8.8	7.2	8.9	7.4
26 to 54	20.0	21.7	24.9	28.2	25.2	28.5	24.3	28.0
55 and over	5.0	4.9	4.5	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.8
BLACK AND OTHER								
Total, age 16 and over	11.3	11.9	12.7	14.3	13.1	15.2	12.7	14.0
Men	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.6	7.4	6.4	6.7
16 to 24	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1
25 to 54	3.8	3.9	4.3	5.0	4.3	7.3	4.3	4.9
55 and over	.8	.7	.7	.6	.7	.7	.7	.6
Women	5.1	5.6	6.3	7.4	6.5	7.8	6.3	7.3
16 to 24	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2
25 to 54	3.3	3.6	4.3	5.4	4.4	5.5	4.3	5.4
55 and over	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6

Source: Monthly Labor Review U.S. Dept. of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1980.

Table 12

Characteristics of Active File Applicants
In The New Hampshire Job Service Offices By County
As of December 31, 1980

County	Total	Female	Under 22	Poor	Handi-capped	Minority	Veteran
Belknap	1,103	318	192	171	131	7	291
Carroll	559	212	73	95	49	0	118
Cheshire	914	355	183	176	72	11	223
Coos	1,168	426	250	211	82	6	251
Grafton	1,350	480	175	211	119	8	362
Hillsborough	4,879	1,644	884	417	499	95	1,255
Merrimack	1,825	505	317	158	194	6	524
Rockingham	2,359	783	420	283	188	44	608
Strafford	2,066	797	427	266	200	16	485
Sullivan	794	318	172	143	108	2	169
Total	17,017	5,838	3,093	2,131	1,642	195	4,286

Source: Active Applicants By County, December 1980

Table 13

Selected Listing of Occupations in New Hampshire
With Good Employment Potential, 1977 - 1990

Occupation	Average Annual Job Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Replacement
Accountants & Auditors	172	88	84
Accounting Clerks	19	9	10
Adjustment Clerks	622	8	9
Air Traffic Controllers	2,180	81	116
Bakers	170	7	8
Bakers, Bread and Pastry	205	7	14
Bartenders	1,286	32	95
Bookkeeping,Billing Machine Operators	885	36	30
Bookkeepers, Hand	3,765	132	198
Body Repairs, Automotive	503	17	9
Bricklayers & Helpers	548	11	10
Bus Drivers	721	7	56
Butchers &/or Meat Cutters	817	31	47
Buyers, Retail & Wholesale	819	32	53
Cabinetmakers	260	6	13
Carpenters	2,993	67	99
Caseworkers	799	43	44
Cashiers	5,746	237	253
Central Office Operators	457	5	16
Civil Engineers	631	27	24
Clerical Supervisors	1,474	59	58
Claims Adjusters	152	4	8
Claims Clerks	218	7	1
Coil Winders	630	28	24
Compression, Injection Molder Opers.	695	27	24
Computer Programers, EDP/Business	612	26	11
Computer Programers, Sc/Tech	305	21	6
Construction Inspectors	121	24	5
Cooks, Institutional			
Cooks, Short order	1,278	52	67
Cooks, Restaurant	1,176	39	59
Cosmetologists	754	12	34
Counter Attendants	1,564	62	72
Curriculum Specialists	45	2	1
Delivery & Route Workers	2,876	71	61
Dental Assistants	317	20	35
Dental Hygienists	255	16	8
Dentists	232	15	19
Designers	387	11	9
Desk Clerks	254	5	13
Diesel Mechanics	356	10	12
Dieticians	147	10	14
Dining Room Attendants	840	29	4

Table 13(continued)

Occupation	Average Annual Job Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Replacement
Drafters	965	40	25
Drill Press Operators	460	11	19
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers Semi-Skilled	774	39	32
Electrical/Electronic Assemblers Skilled	846	27	32
Electrical/Electronic Engineers	1,410	39	20
Electrical/Electronic Technicians	1,678	76	18
Electrical/Mechanical Assemblers Semi-Skilled	231	16	10
Electrical/Mechanical Assemblers Skilled	227	11	9
Electricians	1,460	31	30
Engineering Equip. Mechanics	259	10	9
File Clerks	1,039	47	21
Filers, Grinders, Buffers,etc.	677	20	32
Food Preparation Workers	3,296	118	233
Food Service Workers	491	31	12
Foresters	164	5	9
Fuel Pump Attendants	1,710	75	47
General Office Clerks	7,324	258	307
Grinding Machine Operators, Metal	822	26	43
Group Recreation Workers	745	13	41
Heavy Equipment Operator	1,523	32	29
Helpers, Trade	657	17	11
Highway Maintenance Workers	1,707	73	55
Hosts/Hostesses Restaurant	454	14	17
Housekeepers	221	12	22
Instrument Assemblers, Semi-Skilled	539	18	20
Industrial Engineers	351	12	7
Jewelers and Silversmiths	34	1	5
Keypunch Operators	1,072	57	36
Kitchen Helpers	3,221	130	233
Lathe Machine Operators, Metal	716	25	36
Lawyers	444	27	28
Licensed Practical Nurses	1,298	80	31
Machine Assemblers, Semi-Skilled	210	13	9
Machinists	1,250	40	38
Machine Tool Operators, Combination	863	26	42

Table 13 (continued)

Occupation	Average Annual Job Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Replacement
Machine Tool Operators, Number Control	360	11	18
Machine Tool Operators, Tool room	187	7	8
Machine Tool Setters, Metal	349	12	15
Managers, Auto Service	245	12	7
Managers, Merchandise	976	49	28
Managers, Restaurant	936	34	33
Managers, Stores	3,781	138	102
Managers & Officers	15,039	496	654
Mechanical Engineers	898	29	15
Mechanical Engineering Tech.	304	14	3
Mechanics, Automotive	2,967	119	71
Mechanics, Maintenance	1,177	30	28
Medical Assistants	99	6	8
Medical Lab Technicians	180	11	4
Milling, Planning Machine Oper.	265	21	16
Millwrights	382	6	15
New-Accounts Clerks	231	14	12
Nurses, Professional	4,299	260	255
Nurses, Aides	4,544	260	250
Office Machine Servicers	228	14	3
Offset Press Operators	435	11	9
Oil Burner Installers	407	11	7
Order Clerks	612	15	26
Painters, Production	410	12	9
Painters, Construction	747	21	41
Para Legal Personnel	130	8	5
Payroll, Timekeeping Clerks	669	15	26
Pharmacists	376	13	25
Physicians	682	40	59
Physical Therapists	161	10	8
Plumbers	1,416	29	55
Postal Mail Carriers	1,874	23	43
Postal Service Clerks	665	8	24
Principals & Asst. Principals	528	20	15
Procurement Clerks	170	9	8
Production Clerks	1,112	35	20
Raters	383	13	13
Receptionists	988	52	60
Reporters/Correspondents	155	4	8
Sales Agents, Real Estate	277	7	16
Sales Agents, Insurance	808	30	25
Sales Clerks	11,282	470	532

Table 13(continued)

Occupation	Average Annual Job Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Replacement
Sales Representatives	6,810	251	313
Secretaries	6,210	264	251
Sewing Machine Operators Regular & Auto Non Garment	247	3	12
Sewing Machine Operators Regular, Garment	1,389	19	68
Sewing Machine Operators Special Equip., Garment	267	4	13
Sheet Metal Workers	517	13	10
Shipping Packers	1,456	34	43
Shipping, Receiving Clerks	1,508	47	47
Speech Pathologists	187	9	9
Statistical Clerks	342	11	14
Stenographers	1,588	61	83
Stitchers, Standard	1,588	21	30
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	3,222	131	80
Stock Clerks, Stockroom	2,625	103	115
Switchboard Operators	462	24	21
Switchboard/Receptionists	584	25	34
Systems Analysts, EDP & Business	502	22	6
Teachers Aides	1,315	66	39
Teachers, College	387	18	10
Teachers, Preschool	165	14	7
Tellers	1,504	87	80
Tire Changers	224	11	6
Tool & Die Makers	705	24	24
Trimer	377	8	15
Tractor-Trailer Drivers	908	29	22
Truck Drivers	3,976	100	93
Truck Drivers, Heavy	329	10	8
Typists	2,758	111	138
Waiters/Waitresses	7,090	241	272
Weavers	387	5	21
Welders/Flame-cutters A	359	11	11
Welders/Flame-cutters B	334	16	11
Welders/Flame-cutters C	178	5	5
Welders/Flame-cutters General	405	8	12
Wholesalers	525	24	10
Worksheet Clerks (insurance)	450	19	16
Writers/Editors	322	11	11
X-Ray Machine Technicians	202	13	10
Underwriters	298	10	14

Source: Occupational Projections to 1990, New Hampshire Department of Employment Security -

Job Openings Received and Filled by Occupational Category and Hourly Wage Rate at New Hampshire Job Service Offices as of December 31, 1980

Openings Received	Total	% Of Total Openings Received	Under $3.10	$3.10 to $3.99	$4.00 to $4.99	$5.00 to $5.99	Over $6.00	Average	Other
Prof., tech. & mgr.	320	6.6	0	61	68	80	103	5.77	8
Clerical	957	19.7	0	579	232	24	8	3.72	114
Sales	231	4.8	0	169	27	15	10	3.66	10
Domestic	30	0.6	0	18	4	1	0	3.56	7
Other Services	838	17.2	1	640	116	18	6	3.51	57
Farm., fish. & forest.	99	2.0	0	62	13	1	10	3.86	13
Processing	105	2.2	0	66	24	5	9	4.00	1
Mach. Trade	494	10.2	0	199	146	85	55	4.44	9
Benchwork	412	8.5	0	343	46	9	4	3.51	10
Structural	845	17.4	0	136	292	179	233	5.10	5
Motor Freight Transportation	214	4.4	0	100	61	19	25	4.36	9
Pkg. & Material Handling	285	5.8	0	197	41	43	1	3.86	3
Other	28	0.6	0	13	10	3	2	4.13	0
Total	4,858	100.0	1	2,583	1,080	482	466	4.18	246
Percent	100	xx.x	0	53.2	22.2	9.9	9.6	xx.x	5.1

Openings Filled	Total	% of Total Openings Filled	Under $3.10	$3.10 to $3.99	$4.00 to $4.99	$5.00 to $5.99	Over $6.00	Average	Other
Prof., tech. & mgr.	105	3.3	0	24	27	26	25	5.15	3
Clerical	518	16.5	0	299	103	4	4	3.63	108
Sales	132	4.2	0	107	8	8	1	3.45	8
Domestic	15	0.5	0	11	2	0	0	3.50	2
Other Services	480	15.3	0	380	64	8	2	3.46	26
Farm., fish. & forest.	95	3.0	0	65	11	0	6	3.64	13
Processing	75	2.4	0	40	22	5	7	4.11	1
Mach. Trade	347	11.0	0	183	87	50	23	4.18	4
Benchwork	341	10.9	0	291	32	3	3	3.46	12
Structural	654	20.8	0	118	248	131	155	4.99	2
Motor Freight Transportation	128	4.1	0	51	44	12	13	4.28	8
Pkg. & Material Handling	237	7.5	0	142	30	58	5	4.12	2
Other	14	0.5	0	4	6	2	2	4.50	0
Total	3,141	100.0	0	1,715	684	307	246	4.08	189
Percent	100	xx.x	0	54.6	21.8	9.8	7.8	x.xx	6.0

Source: ESARS, Table B07-Cumulative for October to December

Table 15

Characteristics of New Hampshire Youth in the
Youth Employment and Training Program (YETP)
October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980

Characteristics	Total Participants	Terminations	
		Total	Entered Employment
Total	761	736	86
Sex			
Male	407	393	44
Female	354	343	42
Age			
14-15	96	95	2
16-19	659	636	83
20-21	6	5	1
22 and over	0	0	0
Education			
High School Student	699	681	77
High School Dropout	43	41	8
High School Completor, Not Att. Sch.	13	9	1
Attending Post High School	6	5	0
Family Income			
Total Receiving Public Assistance	337	324	24
Economically Disadvantaged	696	673	80
85% or Less Lower Living Standard	739	716	64
Family Status			
Family Head	8	8	0
Family Member	629	609	72
Unrelated Individual	124	119	14
Ethnic Group			
White	738	713	85
Other	23	23	1
Handicapped	55	53	5
Offender	34	33	3
Labor Force Status			
Underemployed	10	10	5
Unemployed	59	53	10
Other	70	69	8
Unemployment Insurance Claimant	0	0	0

Source: Quarterly Summary of Participant Characteristics for YETP.

Table 16

Characteristics of New Hampshire Youth in the
Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects (YCCIP)
October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980

Characteristics	Total Participants	Terminations	
		Total	Entered Employment
Total	153	108	37
Sex			
Male	121	82	27
Female	32	26	10
Age			
14-15	0	0	0
16-19	152	107	37
20-21	1	1	0
22 and over	0	0	0
Education			
High School Student	6	5	0
High School Dropout	119	81	28
High School Completor, Not Att. Sch.	28	22	9
Attending Post High School	0	0	0
Family Income			
Total Receiving Public Assistance	24	14	3
Economically Disadvantaged	138	95	28
85% or Less Lower Living Standard	138	97	30
Family Status			
Family Head	7	5	3
Family Member	71	46	10
Unrelated Individual	75	57	24
Ethnic Group			
White	149	107	36
Other	4	1	1
Handicapped	13	10	2
Offender	37	26	13
Labor Force Status			
Underemployed	0	0	0
Unemployed	133	99	35
Other	14	5	2
Unemployment Insurance Claimant	2	2	1

Source: Quarterly Summary of Participant Characteristics for YCCIP.

Table 17

Characteristics of New Hampshire Youth in the Title VII Program

October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980

Characteristics	Total Participants	Terminations	
		Total	Entered Employment
Total	137	59	29
Sex			
Male	85	37	21
Female	52	22	8
Age			
14-15	0	0	0
16-19	34	9	1
20-21	18	8	4
22 and over	85	42	24
Education			
High School Student	0	0	0
High School Dropout	31	21	9
High School Completor, Not Att. Sc.	89	29	14
Attending Post High School	17	9	6
Family Income			
Total Receiving Public Assistance	21	7	1
Economically Disadvantaged	129	58	28
85% or Less Lower Living Standard	131	59	29
Family Status			
Family Head	52	20	12
Family Member	15	2	1
Unrelated Individual	70	37	16
Ethnic Group			
White	134	57	28
Other	3	2	1
Handicapped	15	8	3
Offender	13	6	1
Labor Force Status			
Underemployed	3	0	0
Unemployed	71	32	20
Other	63	27	9
Unemployment Insurance Claimant	9	3	2

Source: Quarterly Summary of Participant Characteristics for Title VII.

Table 18

Characteristics of New Hampshire Youth in the
Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP)
October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980

Characteristics	Total Participants	Terminations	
		Total	Entered Employment
Total	2,352	2,352	51
Sex			
Male	1,322	1,322	34
Female	1,030	1,030	17
Age			
14-15	1,282	1,282	7
16-19	1,033	1,033	40
20-21	37	37	4
22 and over	0	0	0
Education			
High School Student	2,144	2,144	27
High School Dropout	114	114	12
High School Completor, Not Att. Sch.	62	62	11
Attending Post High School	0	0	0
Family Income			
Total Receiving Public Assistance	845	845	13
Economically Disadvantaged	2,351	2,351	51
85% or Less Lower Living Standard	2,281	2,281	49
Family Status			
Family Head	12	12	2
Family Member	2,104	2,104	31
Unrelated Individual	236	236	18
Ethnic Group			
White	2,309	2,309	50
Other	37	37	1
Handicapped	266	266	8
Offender	75	75	3
Labor Force Status			
Underemployed	3	3	1
Unemployed	127	127	22
Other	66	66	2
Unemployment Insurance Claimant	0	0	0

Source: Quarterly Summary of Participant Characteristics for SYEP.

Table 19

Characteristics of New Hampshire Youth
in the
Governor's Youth Plan
October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980

Characteristics	Total Participants	Terminations	
		Total	Entered Employment
Total	45	45	0
Sex			
Male	22	22	0
Female	23	23	0
Age			
14-15	0	0	0
16-19	43	43	0
20-21	2	2	0
22 and over	0	0	0
Education			
High School Student	30	30	0
High School Dropout	7	7	0
High School Completor, Not Att. Sch.	7	7	0
Attending Post High School	1	1	0
Family Income			
Total Receiving Public Assistance	6	6	0
Economically Disadvantaged	39	39	0
85% or Less Lower Living Standard	40	40	0
Family Status			
Family Head	0	0	0
Family Member	28	28	0
Unrelated Individual	17	17	17
Ethnic Group			
White	45	45	0
Other	0	0	0
Handicapped	6	6	0
Offender	4	4	0
Labor Force Status			
Underemployed	1	1	0
Unemployed	13	13	0
Other	0	0	0
Unemployment Insurance Claimant	0	0	0

Source: Quarterly Summery of Participant Characteristics for the Governor's Youth Plan.

Table 20

Characteristics of New Hampshire Youth in the
Title III - Displaced Homemaker - Program

January 1, 1980 to September 30, 1980

Characteristics	Total Participants	Terminations	
		Total	Entered Employment
Total	122	52	19
Sex			
Male	1	0	0
Female	121	52	19
Age			
14-15	0	0	0
16-19	10	3	0
20-21	13	5	2
22 and over	99	44	17
Education			
High School Student	2	2	0
High School Dropout	54	20	7
High School Completor, Not Att. Sc.	47	22	11
Attending Post High School	19	8	1
Family Income			
Total Receiving Public Assistance	62	22	10
Economically Disadvantaged	122	52	19
85% or Less Lower Living Standard	119	50	18
Family Status			
Family Head	108	46	16
Family Member	0	0	0
Unrelated Individual	14	6	3
Ethnic Group			
White	120	51	19
Other	1	1	0
Handicapped	15	4	2
Offender	5	0	0
Labor Force Status			
Underemployed	20	9	5
Unemployed	86	34	12
Other	8	4	1
Unemployment Insurance Claimant	0	0	0

Source: Quarterly Summary of Participant Characteristics for Title III, Displaced Homemaker

Table 21

Characteristics of New Hampshire Youth in the
Title II - B/C Program
October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980

Characteristics	Total Participants	Terminations	
		Total	Entered Employment
Total	1,855	1,559	730
Sex			
Male	787	672	299
Female	1,068	887	431
Age			
14-15	198	172	6
16-19	431	366	142
20-21	244	194	94
22 and over	982	827	488
Education			
High School Student	278	250	9
High School Dropout	543	447	213
High School Completor, Not Att. Sc.	838	692	400
Attending Post High School	196	170	108
Family Income			
Total Receiving Public Assistance	475	420	114
Economically Disadvantaged	1,841	1,552	825
85% or Less Lower Living Standard	1,822	1,546	723
Family Status			
Family Head	628	535	303
Family Member	432	367	82
Unrelated Individual	795	657	345
Ethnic Group			
White	1,828	1,540	719
Other	27	19	11
Handicapped	192	165	70
Offender	151	137	59
Labor Force Status			
Underemployed	43	32	26
Unemployed	1,427	1,198	656
Other	115	85	41
Unemployment Insurance Claimant	142	124	91

Source: Quarterly Summary of Participant Characteristics for Title II - B/C.

Table 22

Characteristics of New Hampshire Youth in the Title II-D Program

October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980

Characteristics	Total Participants	Terminations	
		Total	Entered Employment
Total	887	588	336
Sex			
Male	321	211	115
Female	566	377	221
Age			
14-15	0	0	0
16-19	84	61	30
20-21	92	60	31
22 and over	711	467	275
Education			
High School Dropout	205	125	56
High School Completor, Not Att. Sc.	394	261	141
Attending Post High School	288	202	139
Family Income			
Total Receiving Public Assistance	194	117	53
Economically Disadvantaged	870	571	323
85% or Less Lower Living Standard	868	572	325
Family Status			
Family Head	367	231	131
Family Member	90	61	40
Unrelated Individual	430	296	165
Ethnic Group			
White	874	579	335
Other	13	9	1
Handicapped	99	64	35
Offender	66	40	15
Labor Force Status			
Underemployed	28	23	1
Unemployed	671	445	285
Other	188	120	50
Unemployment Insurance Claimant	107	53	40

Source: Quarterly Summary of Participant Characteristics for Title II-D.

Table 23

Characteristics of New Hampshire Youth in the Title VI Program

October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980

Characteristics	Total Participants	Terminations	
		Total	Entered Employment
Total	564	514	266
Sex			
Male	312	283	135
Female	252	231	131
Age			
14-15	0	0	0
16-19	45	41	17
20-21	48	45	18
22 and over	471	428	231
Education			
High School Student	3	3	0
High School Dropout	96	87	33
High School Completor, Not Att. Sc.	216	193	98
Attending Post High School	249	231	135
Family Income			
Total Receiving Public Assistance	60	54	31
Economically Disadvantaged	511	472	237
85% or Less Lower Living Standard	524	483	244
Family Status			
Family Head	212	189	92
Family Member	63	51	35
Unrelated Individual	289	274	139
Ethnic Group			
White	557	507	262
Other	7	7	4
Handicapped	44	31	15
Offender	38	30	10
Labor Force Status			
Underemployed	0	0	0
Unemployed	510	472	245
Other	54	42	21
Unemployment Insurance Claimant	51	42	24

Source: Quarterly Summary of Participant Characteristics for Title VI.

Table 24

Hazardous Occupations Orders
in Nonagricultral Occupations*

1) Occupations in or about plants or establishments manufacturing or storing explosives or articles containing explosive components.

2) Occupations of motor-vehicle driver and outside helper.

3) Coal-mine occupations.

4) Logging occupations and occupations in the operation of any sawmill, lath mill, shingle mill, or cooperage-stock mill.

5) Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven woodworking machines.

6) Occupations involving exposure to radioactive substances and to ionizing radiations.

7) Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven metal forming, punching, and shearing machines.

8) Occupations involved in the operation of elevators and other power-driven hoisting apparatus.

9) Occupations in connection with mining, other than coal.

10) Occupations involving slaughtering, meat-packing or processing, or rendering.

11) Occupations involved in the operation of certain power-driven bakery machines.

12) Occupations involved in the operation of certain power-driven paper-products machines.

13) Occupations involved in the manufacture of brick, tile, and kindred products.

14) Occupations involved in the operation of circular saws, band saws, and guillotine shears.

15) Occupations involved in wrecking, demolition, and ship-breaking operations.

16) Occupations involved in roofing operations.

17) Occupations in excavation operations.

* Those occupations declared to be particularly hazardous for youth between 16 and 18 years of age (also for youth 14 and 15 years of age).

Source: Child Labor Provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act